such as were presented in the specimens of *S. Edwardsii*; my doubts were thus dissipated. Nevertheless a decisive circumstance shortly after occurred, which proved that my first opinion was the better founded. I received a specimen of the sea-bottom from the Bay of Colon, Aspinwall, and amongst a great number of shells I discovered some specimens of a variety of *C. liratocinctum*. Some of these were young, others adolescent or adult; but amongst them I found a beautiful specimen presenting the three stages of growth united in the same shell, and exhibiting the same deviation as that observed in *S. Edwardsii*, a deviation equally marked in some specimens in which the primary and second stages only were united. The establishment of such a fact evidently shows that the species referred to *Strebloceras* or *Phleboceras* merely represent fortuitous instances of the persistence of the shell of the primary stage upon that of the second, and sometimes even upon that of the third, the first and second remaining united to one another as well as to the third.

Descriptions of a New Genus and Six New Species of Spiders.

By the Rev. O. P. Cambridge. Communicated by James Salter, Esq., F.R.S., F.L.S.

(Plate IX.)

[Read June 18, 1868.]

Introduction.—It will be long, probably, before the study of Arachnology becomes as popular as that of some other classes of the "Articulata."

Spiders and their allies have neither the intrinsic beauty of the "Coleoptera" to attract the collector, nor the varied habits and transformations of the "Lepidoptera" to commend them to the incipient student of Entomology; hence, perhaps, in great measure, it is that the *systematic* students of Arachnology in Europe at the present time may be more than numbered on one's fingers' ends, while Coleopterists and Lepidopterists are "legion."

There are difficulties also in studying the habits of Spiders, which do not exist in respect to the Lepidoptera generally. The habits of these latter are commonly to be observed by day, whereas the majority of the Arachnida are nocturnal; and then, again, I think it is true that the habits of the *rapacious classes of*

creation are in general far less varied and interesting than are the habits of those which derive their existence from the vegetable kingdom.

From one cause and another, the home-student of exotic arachnology has in general but little to offer to science beyond mere dry scientific descriptions of species, varied perhaps with the announcement of a new genus, or the construction of a larger group, under the title of a family, with a new name; no one will, however, I think, dispute that if this *is* all that can be done, it is yet *some* little addition to our knowledge of the class, to place these descriptions, bald and uninteresting though they may be, upon record. Of such a nature, I fear, are the descriptions of the species subjoined. Remarkable, indeed, these species are to the arachnological eye, in form and details of structure; but they must unfortunately be presented with very little beyond a mere statement of those details.

Five out of the six species given are from that wonderful dépôt of singular forms in all branches of Natural History, Australia; the remaining one is from Ceylon. The *first three* species (of the family *Mygalides*, genus *Eriodon*, Latr.) form (with the typical species, *E. occatorius*) a very distinct and well-marked group, as far as yet known, *peculiar* to Australia, but still allied unmistakably to other groups of the same family.

Upon the *last two* species I have taken the liberty to found a new genus (*Thlaosoma*, θλάω, to bruise or crush, and σῶμα, the body). This genus I have attached to the family *Thomisides*, for the reasons given in the subjoined description. I am, however, inclined to think that some day or other, when the Araneology of Australia has been more completely worked out, it will be found that *Thlaosoma* is the type of a new and well-characterized family *peculiar* to that region of the world.

I had hoped to be able to include in the present paper a description and sketches of several other most remarkable species of another yet undescribed genus, for which I propose the name *Stephanopsis*; for this genus I am as yet absolutely at a loss to find any family relations whatever. All these species are also from Australia; in fact, judging by analogy of its other animal forms, and from the above and some other samples of Spiders received from Australia, the time is probably not far distant when the present arrangement of Araneidea must open to receive still further additions to its fundamental groups. Mr. H. H. Burton Bradley,

of Sydney (who has already sent me some very remarkable species yet to be worked out), is now actively engaged in studying and collecting the Spiders of his neighbourhood; and we may therefore look forward confidently to some information from him as to the habits &c. of some of these new forms. To Mr. Bradley I am indebted for the only information yet obtained as to the habits of the new genus now described, *Thlaosoma*, though the value of this information is chiefly negative, *i. e.* merely enabling me to exclude the genus from the family Epeïrides, to which Dr. Ludwig Koch of Nürnberg supposes it to belong.

The remaining Spider described in the present paper, *Phoroncidia Thwaitesii*, captured in Ceylon by Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, is chiefly interesting as being a second species of a genus many years ago established by Professor Westwood, and, as I apprehend, including the only known species of the family Theridides, whose abdominal cuticle is corneous and furnished with spines: Mr. Thwaites is as yet unable to give me any account of its habits.

Class ARACHNIDA.

Order Araneidea.

Family MYGALIDES.

Genus Eriodon (Latr.).

Syn. Gen.:—

Eriodon, *Latr. Nouveau Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, tom. xxiv. p. 134 (1804).

Missulena, *Walk. Tabl. Des. Ar.* p. 8, pl. 2. figs. 11 to 14 (1805).

Eriodon, *Latr. Règne An. de Cuv.* (1817). *Guérin, Iconographie du Règne Animal*, pl. 1. fig. 1 (1828). *Latr. Règne An. de Cuv.* 2nd edit. (1829).

Missulena, *Walck. Insectes Apt.* i. p. 252 (1837).

Eriodon, *Lucas, Hist. Nat. des Crust. de France, des Arachn., des Myria, &c.* tom. i. p. 347 (1842); *An. de la Soc. Entom.* 4e série, *Bullet.* tom. ii. p. 43 (1862). *E. Simon, Hist. Nat. des Araign.* p. 91 (1864). *Lucas, Annales de la Soc. Ent. de France*, 4e série, tom. v. pl. 8. p. 309 (1865).

All the above refer to but one species, *Eriodon* (*Missulena*) *occatorius*, captured in New South Wales. No other species, as far as I am aware, has hitherto been recorded; the present addi-

tion, therefore, of two (if not *three*) new species will be of interest to arachnologists.

ERIODON FORMIDABILE, n. sp. Pl. IX. figs. 1-6.

♂ adult? Length 12½ lines.

Cephalothorax broad, smooth, shining, entirely free from hairs, almost squarely truncate in front, flattened behind in thoracic portion; *caput* rises almost perpendicularly from thorax, length of its base occupying nearly two-thirds of the length of cephalothorax, occiput rounded, upper part of caput forms a level platform occupied by the eyes.

Eyes very minute, in three groups; a group of three in a triangle occupies each upper fore corner of caput, and midway between these two groups two other eyes form a third; the eyes of this third group are near the fore margin of caput, but not so near it as is the foremost eye of each of the lateral triangular groups; these two foremost eyes slightly the largest of the eight.

Legs short, very strong, especially those of third and fourth pairs, furnished sparingly with hairs, fine granulations, and a few very short spines on metatarsi, tibiæ, and genua of third pair; spines on tibiæ form a transverse row near their fore extremity; legs of hinder pair were wanting in the specimen described; relative length appeared to be 4, 3, 2, 1.

Falces very strong and massive, nearly equal to cephalothorax in length; they occupy the whole breadth and depth of caput; profile arched. A powerful slightly curved, black fang folds, when at rest, obliquely inwards beneath falces; inner sides and extremities of falces furnished with long dark golden-brown hairs; near extremities on inner side a cluster of black spines similar to those on falces of species of *Cteniza* (Latr.); these spines are almost hidden by hairs.

Maxillæ broad, massive, nearly straight, obliquely truncate at extremities, leaving outer extreme corners long and round-pointed, furnished with hairs, like falces, especially on their inner sides and towards extremities.

Labium, long, narrowish, straight, slightly rounded at apex, which reaches just to the inner and upper corner of maxillæ, and is, like them, furnished with hairs.

Sternum. Owing to peculiar insertion of labium, sternum appears to be strongly notched at upper end; it is of a broad oval form, rather broadest behind; some grooves, which radiate towards centre, correspond to the number of legs.

The colour of all the above parts is a deep rich brown tinged with reddish; legs rather the darkest.

Abdomen. This, though shrunken, appeared to be small, and of a dark sooty-brown colour, sparingly furnished with coarsish hairs; spinners 6, short, two outer ones very strong.

Palpi spring from lower outer corner of maxillæ; one was entirely wanting; of the other but two joints remained; these were short and strong. From the absence of palpi and the shrunken condition of addomen the sex of this spider could not be certainly ascertained; but I imagine it to have been an adult male.

The specimen described is in the "Hope Collection" in the University Museum at Oxford; it was without label, but was believed to have come from New Holland.

By the kindness and courtesy of Professor Westwood, M.A., Curator of the Entomological Collections in the Oxford Museum, I am enabled to publish descriptions of the present and many other interesting species of spiders contained in the collections under his charge.

ERIODON GRANULOSUM, n. sp. Pl. IX. figs. 7–13.

♂ ad. Length 7 lines.

In general form and structure this species resembles *E. formidabile*; it is, however, much smaller; its falces are longer in proportion to the length of cephalothorax, which latter portion is rough or granulous, especially on the caput, which is almost tuberculate. Caput less elevated than in *formidable*, but the occiput more prominent and semicircular. Cephalothorax altogether broader in proportion, and its margins also are granulose.

Eyes. Four intermediate ones more nearly in a straight line than in the former species; nor are the three groups into which they may be separated so distinct from each other.

Legs longer, but relative length apparently similar, furnished with hairs, some of which are rather long; there are also some black spines of different lengths beneath the metatarsi and tibiæ.

Palpi long and strong; humeral joint curved upwards and inwards, and slightly recurved at extremity; *cubital* joint clavate; *radial* much longer, greatly but gradually enlarging from either end to the middle on underside; *digital* short, bifid, or strongly notched at extremity on inner side; *palpal organs* consist of a circular lobe prolonged gradually into a long spine, which ends in a fine slightly curved point; at the base of this lobe, on the inner side, is another smaller one, or, rather, an enlargement of the former. Colour of cephalothorax, both above and below, black, as is also that of the legs and palpi; the latter have strong steel-blue reflections in certain lights.

Falces black towards extremities, on outer sides dark reddish in colour, very powerful and massive, equal in length to cephalothorax; a cluster

of strongish black spines (similar to those mentioned in description of *E. formidabile*) towards the upper extremities of falces.

Abdomen small, of a sooty black-brown colour, clothed with hairs, among which are some much longer than others.

The specimen above described is in the Hope Coll. Univ. Mus. Oxford, and is labelled "Swan River."

ERIODON CRASSUM, n. sp. Pl. IX. figs. 14–16.

♀. Length 7½ lines.

This species is similar in general form and appearance to *E. formidabile*; but, independently of size, it may at once be distinguished by the much shorter proportion of its falces compared with cephalothorax, and by the different relative position of the eyes, which are also proportionally larger, especially the front one of each lateral triangular group; this eye is also situated much nearer the lower margin of caput. Taking this eye as the apex of the triangle, the space between the two eyes forming its base is equal to that between the inner one of these two and that one of the two central eyes on its side, whereas in both *E. formidabile* and *E. granulosum* the space between the two at the base of the triangle is considerably less; and thus the eyes in the present species are more equally spread over the fore part of the caput, and consequently the side groups occupy a larger space.

Falces about equal in length to that of caput, and, like the two former species, armed near inner extremity of uppersides with a group of spines.

Legs similar in length and proportion to those of *E. formidabile*.

The abdomen, in the specimen described, was too much shrunken and damaged to afford any exact characters; it appeared to be of a dark dull-brown colour, hairy, and with a sort of reddish plate or shield on the centre of the upperside.

A single ♀ in Hope Coll., Oxford Univ. Museum, labelled "*Swan River*." This species is very nearly allied to the typical species *E. occatorius* (Walk.), but is smaller, and appears to differ also in other respects; it is possible, however, that the capture of other specimens of both sexes may prove it to be identical with that species.

In all the three species above described the specimens were dried and pinned; and so it was impossible to make any very accurate observations in respect to the length of the legs, or the spinners, or spiracular orifices: these last, according to M. Lucas, in his observations on *C. occatorius* (*loc. cit. suprà*, 1865),

appear to resemble in number and position those of this family in general.

Family THERIDIDES.

Genus PHORONCIDIA (*Westwood*).

PHORONCIDIA THWAITESII, n. sp. Pl. IX. figs. 17–22.

♀. Length 2½ lines.

Cephalothorax broad, round, and convex behind, elongate, elevated, and prominent at caput; colour dark shining brown-black.

Eyes at extremity, and on sides, of prominence of caput; four central ones form a square rather broadest in front; two on either side are placed obliquely and (when cephalothorax is looked at in profile) on a level with the two foremost eyes of central square; foremost eye of each lateral pair very near that on its side which forms fore corner of square; thus on either side of fore part of prominence is a slightly curved row of three eyes; those of fore central pair are largest.

Legs. Relative length 1, 4, 2, 3; moderately long, slender; those of fourth pair rather shorter than those of first pair; and those of third pair rather shortest; those of first pair, with tibiæ and tarsi of of the rest black, furnished sparingly with hairs; remaining joints of second, third, and fourth pairs pale yellowish-brown.

Palpi very short, slender; similar in colour to the legs.

Maxillæ strong, moderate in length, slightly enlarged towards the extremities, where they are rather obliquely truncate on outer sides, inclined towards *labium*—which is broad, and circular at apex.

Falces short, moderately strong; *sternum* heart-shaped, truncate at fore extremity.

Abdomen, when looked at from above, subangular in front, broader and truncate behind, convex above, conical beneath, spinners forming apex of cone; cuticle corneous, similar to spiders of genus *Gasteracantha*, &c.; furnished with nine longish prominent black spines, varying in relative length—two in front, one on either side, slightly curved and pointing forwards and outwards; behind each of these is another straight one, pointing upwards and outwards; behind again, at each hind angle of abdomen, is another, slightly curved, pointing outwards; these are longest of the nine; and midway between them is a straight one directed backwards and slightly upwards; beneath that, at each hind angle, is another, slightly curved, pointing backwards and downwards; colour of abdomen reddish yellow; minutely punctuose, the punctures forming a somewhat peculiar and regular pattern on upperside; at the fore extremity of the upperside is a black subtriangular patch.

A single specimen of this remarkable spider (contained in a small collection of interesting species made by Mr. G. H. K. Thwaites, of Ceylon) is in the Hope Coll., University Museum, Oxford.

This genus, which appears to have escaped the attention of arachnologists in general, was established by Professor Westwood some years ago upon a very remarkable adult ♂ specimen received by him from Malabar (*Phoroncidia aculeata*, Westw. Zool. Journ. vol. v. p. 452, pl. xxii. fig. 19).

The similarity, at first sight, of this spider to those of fam. Epeïrides, genera *Gasteracantha* and *Acrosoma*, appears to have led Professor Westwood to the conclusion that it also belonged to the same family; the form, however, of the cephalothorax, as well as the structure of the maxillæ and labium, would seem to place it more properly in the family Theridides, to which family it is also closely united by the position of the eyes and the relative length and slenderness of the legs.

The genus *Phoroncidia*, in fact, appears to bear the same relation to the family Theridides as *Gasteracantha* and *Acrosoma* &c. to the family Epeïrides. No notice appears to have been taken of the habits of *Phoroncidia aculeata* or of the present species *P. Thwaitesii*; but, if I am right in supposing it to belong to the Theridides, I should expect to hear of its forming (not as is the habit of all the Epeïrides) a *geometric* web, but an *irregular* one among the shoots and branches of low trees and plants. The two species, *P. aculeata* and *P. Thwaitesii*, strikingly different in colour, markings, and number of spines, resemble each other very nearly in form of cephalothorax, position of eyes, and structure and form of maxillæ and labium.

Family THOMISIDES.

Genus Thlaosoma, nov. gen.

Characters of genus:—

Cephalothorax tuberculate-spinous; caput elongate, but not elevated; hinder portion of thorax much higher than caput.

Abdomen globular and elevated, with a deep fold or impression on hinder part, as if shrunken in or *bruised* inwards.

Maxillæ short, strong, slightly inclined to labium, obliquely truncate on outer sides at extremity, outer corners rounded off, inner ones pointed.

Labium very broad, short, rounded at corners of apex, which is rather less broad than base, and very slightly hollowed.

Falces long; inserted far back beneath caput, greatly inclined to labium.

Legs of first two pairs long; of two hinder pairs short; relative length 2, 1, 4, 3; but little difference between 2 and 1, and 4 and 3.

Eyes eight, not very unequal in size; four in a square at extremity of caput, surrounding a small conical prominence; two others on either side of *caput* are nearly contiguous and slightly obliquely seated on a tubercle.

THLAOSOMA DUBIUM, n. sp. Pl. IX. figs. 25–35.

♀. Length 5½ lines.

Cephalothorax broad, elevated behind and sloping forwards to the eyes, hind slope moderate, narrower in front than behind; caput issues forwards abruptly, to some length, leaving a kind of obtuse shoulder on either side at its junction with thorax; surface of cephalothorax uneven; two small somewhat circular humps in a transverse line on hinder part of caput, with a longitudinal indentation between them; a little behind each of these is a deep, curved, longitudinal indentation. Thorax irregularly and thinly covered with tubercular and somewhat spiny granules; these are most conspicuous in the lines of the above-mentioned humps and indentations. Caput ends in a conical prominence at its fore extremity, between the four central eyes. Colour deep chocolate-brown, margins yellowish.

Eyes 8, small, not very unequal in size; four form a square at extremity of caput; the two forming the fore side of square rather largest; lateral pairs considerably removed from the central four, and the eyes composing each very small, seated slightly obliquely on a tubercle, and occupying about the same general line as the four central eyes.

Legs. Relative length 2, 1, 4, 3; those of first two pairs much the longest, but of nearly equal length; those of the third and fourth pairs much shorter, but also nearly equal to each other in length; all extend laterally; femora of first two pairs very large and strong and armed on undersides with a double longitudinal row of short stoutish tubercular spines, some smaller spines also occupy the extreme third portion of the surface on the outer sides of the same joints. Colour of this portion, also of the general joints, and a considerable portion at the extremities of the tibiæ, of a deeper brown than the cephalothorax; the remainder yellow; the yellow portions of femora have an oblique patch of brown on their outer or fore sides; and the brown portions at hinder extremity, or base, of tibiæ have an oblique

yellow patch in a corresponding position; extremities of metatarsi, and whole of tarsi, of a paler brown; breadth of tibiæ not more than one-third that of femora; two hinder pairs of legs very similar to the fore ones in respect to colour, but (as before observed) not nearly so long, nor so strong; nor is there anything like the same relative disproportion between the lengths of the tibiæ and femora; those of first pair a little shorter than those of second; and those of fourth pair a little longer than those of third; all are thereby furnished with very short yellowish grey hairs, and each tarsus ends with two curved black claws; those on tarsi of the two hinder pairs small; but one of those on tarsi of two fore pairs is disproportionately large and strong in comparison with the other; it curves sharply near its base, whence to its point it is nearly straight.

Palpi short, strong, similar to the legs in colour.

Falces long, tolerably strong, inserted at some little distance behind fore extremity of caput, and much inclined backwards.

Maxillæ short, strong, obliquely truncate at extremities, of which the outer corners are rounded, the inner ones sharp; slightly inclined towards labium, which is very broad, short, rounded at corners of apex, where it is a little depressed or hollow in centre.

Sternum oval, truncate before, pointed behind; this part, together with the labium, maxillæ, and falces, is similar to the cephalothorax in colour.

Abdomen much elevated, projects greatly over base of cephalothorax; it is of a globular form, crushed or bruised in behind; near the upper corner of the bruise, on either side, is a small blunt tubercular prominence.

I should have considered that the bruised-in appearance of the abdomen was fortuitous, the result perhaps of the shrinking of the cuticle, had it not been precisely similar in several specimens of two very distinct species; in the species now under consideration there were specimens both dried and in spirit, but all possessing this very characteristic form of the abdomen. Its colour is yellow mixed with different shades of brown and black, and with some small tufts of whitish scale-like hairs here and there on upper part and sides: those in the living spider probably form a more or less regular pattern; but the specimens that have come under my notice were not sufficiently well preserved in this respect to enable me to trace the pattern satisfactorily.

Two females in a dry state, and one in spirit, are in the Hope Collection, at the Oxford University Museum. The British-Museum Collection also contains several dry specimens; all have been received from New Holland: since examining them, I have

received one from Sydney, N. S. W., kindly sent me by Mr. H. Burton Bradley, from whom I have also received some other very interesting and as yet undescribed species of other genera.

Independently of the singular form of the abdomen, this Spider possesses characters so peculiar that it seemed necessary to found a new genus for its reception. From the disposition of its eyes it bears great resemblance to the Epeïrides; but the laterally extended legs, and their relative length, link it more decidedly to the Thomisides, of which family, however, its maxillæ and labium and other generic characters separate it from all the hitherto characterized genera. Dr. Ludwig Koch, of Nürnberg, has described a Spider *, perhaps of this *genus* (but I think certainly of a different *species*), as belonging to the family Epeïrides, genus *Cyrtogaster* (Keyserling); but upon referring to Keyserling's† description and characters of the genus *Cyrtogaster*, I feel but little doubt that it is a wholly different one from that here described.

Keyserling's Spider is evidently of the family Epeïrides, and closely allied to *Acrosoma* (Perty). Since writing the above, I have heard from Mr. H. B. Bradley that *Thlaosoma dubia* spins no web, but lives beneath folded leaves. This habit entirely bears me out in excluding it from the family Epeïrides; and the absence of web is another point in common with spiders of the family Thomisides.

THLAOSOMA DISTINCTUM, n. sp. Pl. IX. figs. 36–38.

♀. Length 3¼ lines.

This species, in general form, structure, and appearance, resembles *T. dubium*, as also in the position of the eyes and relative length of the legs; but it is much smaller (*i. e.* if the specimen from which this description is made was adult, which could not be satisfactorily ascertained from the dry specimen). It differs from *T. dubium* also in the tubercular prominences on the upper hind corners of the abdomen being much longer and more pointed, and in having a very distinct pattern on the upper, or forward, side of the abdomen, formed by lines of pure white, longish, scaly hairs, enclosing various irregularly triangular spaces of deep chocolate-

* *Cyrtogaster excavata* (L. Koch), Beschreib. neuer Arachniden u. Myriap. aus den Verhandlungen d. k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien (Jahrgang 1867), besonders abgedruckt. Vorgelegt in der Sitzung vom 2. Jänner 1867, p. 175.

† Beschreib. neuer u. wenig bekannter Arten aus der Familie Orbitelæ (Latr.), oder Epeïridæ (Sund.) (Sitzungsberichte der Isis zu Dresden, 1863, p. 83).

brown on a paler yellowish-brown ground; three of these patches, or spaces, are nearly contiguous in the median line, a large one in front and two smaller ones immediately behind; some small tufts of white hairs also occupy the sides, hinder portion, and other parts of the abdomen; the upperside generally is sparingly covered with *very minute* white hairs; the sides and hind portion are yellow-brown, irregularly marked and mottled with black-brown; legs brownish, banded with yellow; spines on the undersides of femora longer and more slender than in *T. dubium*.

A single female of this species is in the Hope Collection, University Museum, Oxford, received from New Holland.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IX.

Eriodon formidabile.

Fig. 1. Profile of cephalothorax and falces.
Fig. 2. Maxillæ, labium, and sternum.
Fig. 3. Front view of cephalothorax, showing relative position and size of eye.
Fig. 4. Cephalothorax and falces from behind and above.
Fig. 5. Perspective outline of falces and cephalothorax.
Fig. 6. Natural length of Spider.

Eriodon granulosum.

Figs. 7, 8 & 9. Left palpus in different positions.
Fig. 10. Cephalothorax and falces from behind and above.
Fig. 11. Ditto from front, showing relative size and position of eyes.
Fig. 12. Profile of Spider, with legs and palpi removed.
Fig. 13. Natural length of Spider.

Eriodon crassum.

Fig. 14. Profile of cephalothorax and falces.
Fig. 15. Cephalothorax from front, showing relative size and position of eyes.
Fig. 16. Natural length of Spider.

Phoroncidia Thwaitesii.

Fig. 17. View of Spider from above.
Fig. 18. Ditto in profile.
Fig. 19. Cephalothorax and falces from front.
Fig. 20. Maxillæ, labium, and sternum.
Fig. 21. Enlarged profile of cephalothorax.
Fig. 22. Natural length of Spider.

P. aculeata (Westw.).

Fig. 23. Profile of cephalothorax.
Fig. 24. Maxillæ, labium, and sternum.

Thlaosoma dubium.

Fig. 25. Relative position of eyes.
Fig. 26. Perspective view of fore part of caput, falces, maxillæ, and labium.
Fig. 27. Ditto of cephalothorax.
Fig. 28. Cephalothorax and abdomen from above and behind.
Fig. 29. Profile of cephalothorax and falces.
Fig. 30. Cephalothorax from above and behind, a more enlarged view.
Fig. 31. Leg of first pair.
Fig. 32. Underside, showing fore part of caput, falces, maxillæ, and labium.
Fig. 33. Palpi and sternum, natural size.
Fig. 34. Profile of Spider, with legs removed, from a different specimen.
Fig. 35. Natural length.

T. distinctum.

Fig. 36. View of Spider, from above.
Fig. 37. Profile of cephalothorax and abdomen.
Fig. 38. Natural length.

Catalogue of the Homopterous Insects collected in the Indian Archipelago by Mr. A. R. Wallace, with descriptions of New Species. By Francis Walker, Esq., F.L.S.

(Continued from p. 193.)

Fam. CICADELLINA, *Burm.*

Tribe Lævipedes, *Amyot et Serv.*

Subtribe Cercopides, *Amyot et Serv.*

Gen. Philagra, *Stål.*

287. Philagra Douglasi, *Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 3rd ser. i. 593.
Hab. Batchian.

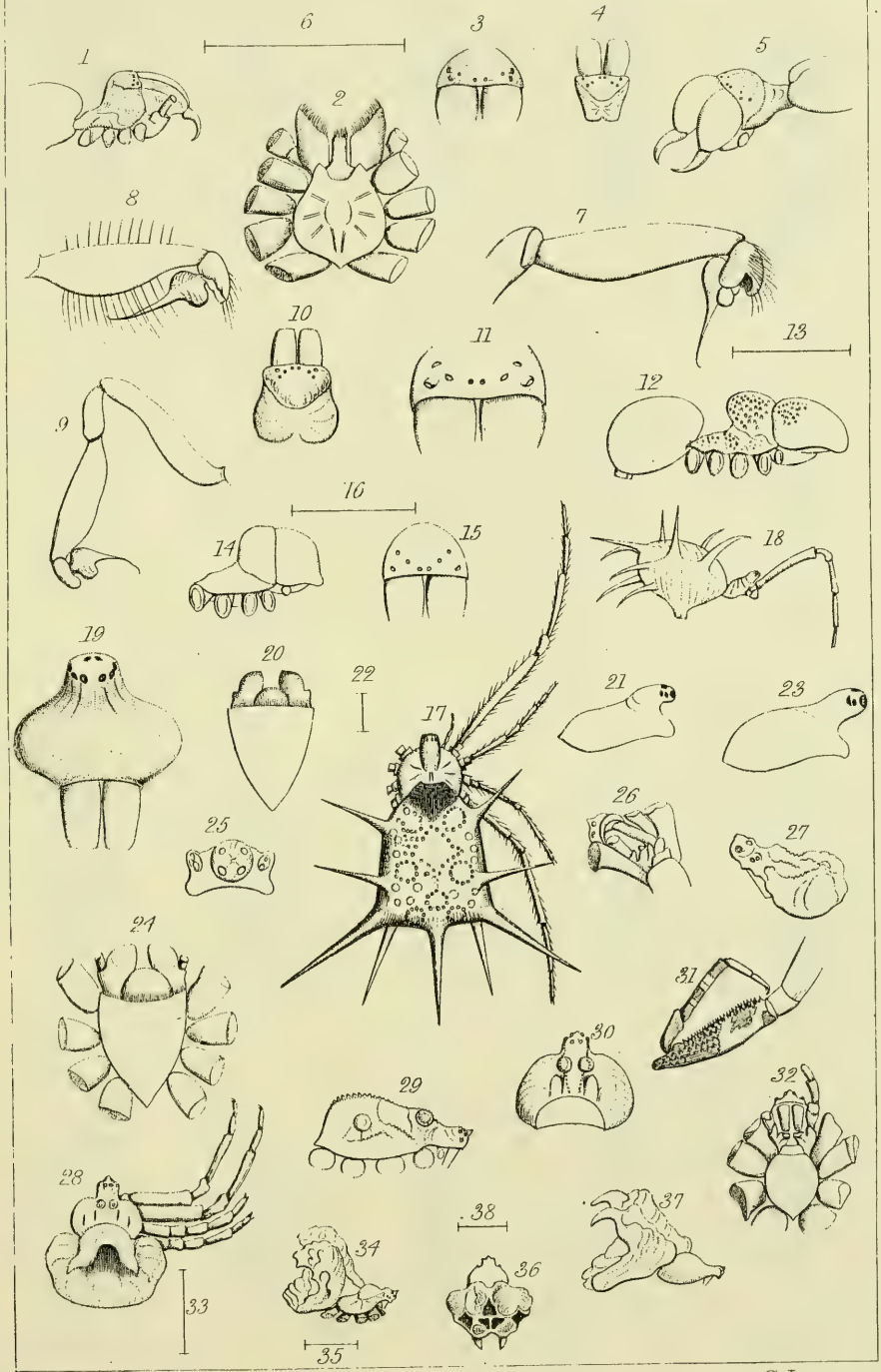
288. Philagra Scotti, *Stål, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.* 3rd ser. i. 594.
Hab. Batchian.

Gen. Cercopis, *Fabr.*

289. Cercopis spectabilis, *Burm. Nov. Act. Phys. Med. Nat. Cur.* xvi. *Suppl.* 304, pl. 41. f. 8.
Hab. Sumatra; inhabits also the Philippine Isles.

290. Cercopis plana, *Walk. Cat. Hom.* iii. 653.
Hab. Penang; inhabits also Java.

291. Cercopis undulifera. *Fœm.* Nigra, capite vitta incisa tes-



O.P. Cambridge del.

G. Jarman sc.